

Poetry.

TOM.

Yes, Tom's the best fellow that ever you know,
Just listen to this:
When the old mill took fire, and the flooring fell
through,
And I with it, helpless, there full in my view,
What do you think my eyes saw through the fire,
That crept along, crept along higher and higher,
But Robin, my baby boy, laughing to see
The shining? He must have come there after me,
Fuddled alone from the cottage without
Any one missing him. Then, with a shout—
Oh, how I shouted: "For Heaven's sake, men,
Save little Robin!" Again, and again
They tried, but the fire held them back like a wall,
I could hear them go at it, and at it, and call:
"Never mind, baby, sit still like a man."
We're coming to get you as fast as we can."
They could not see him, but I could; he sat
Still on a beam, his little straw hat
Carefully placed by his side, and his eyes
Stared at the flame with a baby's surprise,
Calm and unconscious, as near as I crept.
The roar of the fire above must have kept
The sound of his mother's voice shrieking his
name.
From reaching the child, but I heard it.
It came
Again and again—Oh God—what a cry!
The axes went faster, I saw the sparks fly
Where the men worked like tigers, not minded
The heat
That scorched them—when, suddenly, there at
their feet
The great beams leaned in—they saw him then,
crash
Down came the wall. The men made a dash—
Jumped to get out of the way—and I thought
"All's up with poor little Robin," and brought
slowly the arm that was least hurt to hide
The sight of the child there, when swift at my
side
Some one rushed by and went right through the
flame
Straight as a dart—caught the child—and then
came
Back with him—crying and crying, but saved!
Saved safe and sound!
Oh! how the men raved,
Shouted and cried, and snarled! Then they all
Rushed at the work again, lost back what they
Where I was lying away from the fire,
Should fall in and bury me.
Oh! you'd admire,
To see Robin now, he's as bright as a dime,
Deep in some mischief, too, most of the time:
Tom it was saved him. Now isn't it true
Tom's the best fellow ever you know?
There's Robin now—see, he's strong as a log—
And there comes Tom, too—
Yes, Tom was a dog.
—Appleton's Journal.

WISHES.

A man in his carriage was riding along,
A gaily-dressed wife by his side;
In satin and lace the lady like a queen,
And he like a king in his pride.
A word-saver stood on the street as they
passed;
The carriage and couple he eyed;
And said, as he worked with his saw on a log,
"I wish I were rich and could ride."
The man in the carriage remarked to his wife,
"One thing I would give if I could—
I'd give my wealth for the strength and the
health
Of the man who is saving the wood!"
A pretty young maid, with a bundle of work,
Whose face as the morning was gray,
Went tripping along with a smile of delight,
While humming a love-breathing air.
She looked on the carriage; the lady she saw,
Arrived in apparel so fine and so gay,
And said in a whisper, "I wish from my heart
Those satins and laces were mine."
The lady looked out on the maid with her work,
So fair in her calico dress,
And said, "I'd relinquish my position and wealth,
Her beauty and youth to possess."
Thus it is in the world: whatever our lot,
Our mind and our time we employ
In longing and sighing for what we have not,
Ungrateful for what we enjoy.
We welcome the pleasure for which we have
sighed,
The heart has a void in it still,
Growing deeper and wider the longer we live,
That nothing but heaven can fill.

Political.

THE SOUTHERN STATES.

MR. LAMAR, OF MISSISSIPPI, EXPLAINS
THEIR CONDITION TO THE HOUSE—HE
COMMANDS THE UNDIVIDED ATTENTION
AND APPLAUSE OF BOTH SIDES.

WASHINGTON, August 2.—The event of to-day has been Mr. Lamar's speech in the House on the condition of the Southern States. For fairness of statement, force of logic and statesman-like consideration of a broad subject it has been excelled by no speech of the present session, and it is difficult to see how any thoughtful man who reads the speech can avoid coming to the conclusions reached and stated by Mr. Lamar. As an oratorical effort it was one of Mr. Lamar's best, and the House paid him the rare compliment of gathering about him en masse as he spoke, of listening intently from the beginning to the end of his hour and a half speech, although it extended a long half hour beyond the usual time of adjournment, and of according him warm applause from both sides of the House on his conclusion. The strength of the speech lies in its non-partisanship and the strength of its logic. He commenced by saying that it could not be truthfully asserted that the practice and the peculiar system of measures adopted by the present administration commanded the approbation of a majority of the people; but that, on the contrary, the sentiment on which the American people regarded the conduct of national affairs was one of very decided dissatisfaction and despondency, accompanied with a strong and intense desire for a change. He attributed the absence of reform to the principle of a centralized party organization which garrisoned the country with a hundred thousand office-holders and a hundred thousand expectants of office. He quoted from a speech of Mr. Sanford in the recent Republican State Convention of Massachusetts in arraignment of the administration, which speech, he said, if it had been made by a Democrat, would have been regarded as gross partisan exaggeration; and yet that convention and its members were in active co-operation with the very administration thus characterized and held up to public reprehension, in support of a political party which had indorsed that Administration and had in return been indorsed by it. It was utterly impossible that the reforms desired could be effected by continuing in power that party whose debasement of the civil service of the country and whose corruption of the administration were the things to be reformed. The success of that party would give impunity to the corrupt practices that are the subject of such universal condemnation. But it was said that the advent of the Democratic party to power

would endanger the permanency of the new institutions established by the war, and there was an apprehension that what was called the Southern sectional combination would be brought back, and therefore the people were not prepared, for the mere sake of correcting the disorders of the administration, to put these institutions into the hands of those who were originally opposed to their establishment. He appreciated the value of these grave apprehensions. He would speak, however, in behalf of a people who had accepted with sincerity the results of the war—who felt that they had on them the burden of recovering the confidence of the nation, and who also felt assured that with a better knowledge of their purposes and motives they would receive that faith and confidence which are necessary to bind together the various sections of the republic in the bonds of peace—a peace which in these days of party discord he feared was almost past understanding. He did not believe that the apprehension growing out of the united support by the Southern people of the Democratic party was well founded or that it should stand in the way of the aspirations of a great people for progress and reform. The idea that the South, under any combination of parties or circumstances, could ever again obtain control of this great republic, and wield its destinies against the will and instinct of this mighty people, was of all ideas the most visionary and baseless. It was absurd for a great people to apprehend that the people of the South arrogated to themselves the ruling of the interests of the nation. There was no aspiration which they had which was not bounded by the horizon of the Union. If they were united with the Democratic party, it was not for the purpose of sectional aggrandizement, it was not for the purpose of reversing the policy of the Government, but it was because they had observed an instinctive and imperative law of self-preservation. He proceeded to argue against the idea that the accession to power of the Democratic party would suspend the supervision of the National Government over the conduct of affairs in the South, and that such suspension would imperil the rights of the colored race. He quoted from a speech made by Senator Morton, of Indiana, in 1865, against conferring franchise on the colored race, and in favor of postponing their political rights for ten, fifteen or twenty years, at which time he (Morton) argued, the Southern States would have been so completely filled up by immigration from the North and from Europe that the negroes would be in a permanent minority. If that distinguished statesman away up in Indiana had such a view of the effect of negro citizenship, what must have been the appalled feeling of Southern society on which that avalanche was to be let loose. Was it to be wondered at that the people of the South at that time endeavored to save themselves from that shock? He claimed, however, that after that system became fastened upon them they had striven earnestly and honestly to give it a fair and full development, and that they might have succeeded in some degree but for the measures which had been adopted in consequence of the conflict between Congress and President Johnson, the worst of which measures was the establishment of the Freedman's Bureau, which had cut the two races right asunder. The inevitable effect of that reconstruction policy had been to draw one race to its support and drive the other race to its opposition. He quoted Gibbon, the historian, as saying that the most absurd and oppressive system of government which could be conceived of was that which subjected the native of a country to the domination of a slave; and also quoted from John Stuart Mill, to the effect that, when a government is administered by rulers not responsible to the people governed, but to some other community, it was one of the worst of conceivable governments; and he said that the hideous system established in the South was a composite of these two vicious systems. The people were subjected to the domination of their former slaves, and were ruled over by people whose constituents were not the people for whom they should act, but the Federal Government. He quoted from the report of the Louisiana Investigating Committee of last Congress, made by Mr. Foster, of Ohio, and expressed his astonishment at hearing that gentleman claim credit the other day for having made a report which bore heavily on his party. Was it a condition of Radical success, he asked, that the country should be told that there was murder and intimidation on the part of the white people of Louisiana against the blacks when the facts were not? Did it bear hard upon the Republican party to state there was no such state of lawlessness and intimidation among the people who were writhing under all of the oppression which corruption could invent? He also quoted from the subsequent report made on the same subject by the other sub-committee which went to New Orleans, Messrs. Hoar, Frye and Wheeler, and from the President's annual message, in which he acknowledged that the people of the South had had vile and oppressive governments to live under, and he asked how it could be expected to find quiet, orderly, law-abiding communities, whose Governors were lawless felons, whose ministers were thieves and whose magistrates were scoundrels. The race problem was not incapable of solution. Two statesmen, such as Lord Derby and Earl Russell, would settle it in three days. The people of the South would be content to withdraw from participation in the Presidential election, if they could do so, and let the people of the North elect a President, but they could not impose on themselves a stolid inactivity. All that they wanted in uniting with the Democratic party was not to rule cabinets, not to dictate policy, not to control the interests of the country, but they wanted a representative share of the responsibilities and benefits of common government, according to the measure of their population and race. They were

now co-operating with the Democratic party under a dire and inexorable necessity, and only in the hope of getting an Administration that would not be unfriendly to them. They wanted to get an Administration which in place of the forces of conquest, subjugation and domination would give them amnesty and restoration to the privileges of American citizenship—an Administration which would allow their States the same equal rights as other States, which would allow them equality of consideration, equality of authority, jurisdiction over their own affairs, exemption from the domination of election by bayonets—that would give them local self-government, and then the country could at last see the dawn of prosperity in all the industrial enterprises of the North; it would see a true Southern renaissance—a real grand reconstruction of the South. It would see her rising from her confusion and distress, rejoicing in her newly-acquired liberty, free, great, prosperous; her sons and her daughters of every race happy in her smile, and greeting this benignant republic in the words of the inspired poet:

Thy gentleness has made thee great.
(Loud applause.)
The committee rose, and the House adjourned.

COAL MINERS—THEIR STRIKES
AND LAWLESSNESS—CAUSES OF
THE SAME.

COLUMBUS, July 29, 1876.
Editorial Cleveland Plain Dealer:
In noticing the strike of the Cape Breton miners, and the lawless acts of the strikers, in yesterday's Herald, you ask "what is there about coal mining that makes lawless outrage and attempted murder almost always follow a disagreement on point of wages?" This is a most important query, demanding the earnest investigation of the moralist, the statesman, the journalist and the public. I venture to offer a few suggestions on the subject, the result of twenty-five years experience as a practical miner in the States of Maryland, Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Ohio, Illinois, Kentucky and Arkansas.

We have already 15,000 coal miners in Ohio and before the close of the present century this number shall have increased to 50,000. Not a single year rolls around that does not witness some great strike in some one or other of the various coal fields of the State accompanied with more or less outrage against persons and property. Something is wrong which makes such a state of affairs possible.

The general public has no patience and seldom any sympathy with miners in their wages disputes with their employers, and regard as consummate folly the policy which seeks redress for grievances real or imaginary, through strikes. The mine owners blame the leaders and agitators at the mines for causing the trouble, and the public have accepted this view as the facts in the case. But this is more apparent than real. Men would not continue to strike year after year, in the face of repeated losses and disasters, denying themselves and their children the comforts and necessities of life, and consuming the fruits of previous earnings, for no other reason than because leaders and agitators tell them to do so. All men profit by experience, and even children cease playing with edged tools when they find they cut both ways. The peculiar surroundings of the mines are at the foundation of many a long and disastrous strike. A plant deprived of the light of day, though carefully nourished with all the other elements of growth and life, is never as vigorous as one which basks in God's sunlight. So it is with man; deprivation of solar light, the awful gloom of the mine, and the noxious airs which lurk there, have their influence on both the body and mind of the miner.

Constant labor in a badly aired mine breaks down the constitution and clouds the intellect. The lungs become clogged up from inhaling coal dust, and from breathing the noxious airs of the mine; the body and limbs become stiff and sore, and the mind loses the power of vigorous thought. After six years of constant labor in a badly ventilated mine—that is a mine where a man with a good constitution may from habit be able to work every day—the lungs begin to change to a bluish color. After seven years they are black, and after twenty years they are densely black, not a vestige of natural color remaining. The miner dies at thirty-five years of age of coal miners' consumption. In a mine where the circulation is constantly renewed, and a pure current made to sweep the face of the workings where the people are employed, little or no injury to health results from underground coal mining, but the blighting influence of want of solar light remains. Six to eight hours' immersion in a coal mine is as long as nature can stand, as mines are generally operated, without injury to the constitution and vigor of the mind.

When business men, literary men, and in short, men of every profession, who have means, over-tax their minds and undermine their health by too close application to study and duty, they seek rest and recuperation by a few weeks or months travel in the country, or they take a trip to Europe, etc., and in this course they are encouraged and advised by their physicians. Human nature is the same in the miner's cottage as in the mansion of the rich and great; and, hence, when the miner becomes worked down in exhausting subterranean regions to which there is no parallel on earth, nature demands rest and recuperation, and the miner finds it in a strike. The lives of miners are prolonged many years by reason of their numerous strikes. That the better policy would be for the miner, when he finds his health and his physical energies going away, to change his occupation, or seek recuperation by resting singly, not in masses, from his work all will admit, but men whose intellects have become clouded, whose tempers have become soured and whose bones have become stiff and

TABULAR STATEMENT,

Exhibiting the number of Horses, Cattle, Mules, etc., Sheep and Hogs, returned to the Auditor of State's Office, by the several County Auditors, for the years 1875 and 1876, as required by Section 1 of the Act "to provide for the publication of the number of Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, and other animals returned for taxation," passed March 15, 1869. (O. L., vol. 66, p. 26.)

COUNTIES.	No. of Horses.		No. of Cattle.		No. of Mules, &c.		No. of Sheep.		No. of Hogs.	
	1875.	1876.	1875.	1876.	1875.	1876.	1875.	1876.	1875.	1876.
Adams	6,304	6,127	12,710	12,574	586	566	10,853	10,398	21,269	18,794
Allen	8,656	8,269	17,622	16,967	175	172	29,088	26,667	26,669	27,648
Ashland	8,524	8,526	17,017	17,125	85	84	49,994	49,162	17,390	20,465
Ashland	9,224	9,201	18,202	18,227	86	86	24,406	24,410	4,513	6,118
Ashtabula	5,945	5,686	13,437	12,566	221	203	49,181	51,658	10,767	11,616
Auglaize	7,707	8,104	16,077	14,187	291	293	19,317	18,507	26,675	32,762
Belmont	11,095	10,530	18,549	17,603	334	386	141,589	129,786	18,001	18,127
Brown	10,809	10,809	16,954	16,954	602	602	12,809	12,809	28,794	30,849
Butler	8,656	8,656	16,954	16,954	602	606	7,409	6,633	39,534	36,704
Carroll	5,440	5,168	11,681	12,090	109	112	117,409	110,834	7,487	7,387
Champaign	9,010	9,331	17,374	16,759	209	320	41,264	35,700	28,794	30,849
Clark	8,810	9,371	15,815	14,384	451	446	16,151	16,016	17,347	18,461
Clermont	8,644	8,850	11,432	11,472	1,093	1,056	8,969	8,963	22,924	23,302
Columbiana	4,492	4,555	16,107	15,216	597	640	29,446	26,126	52,765	47,223
Crawford	8,110	8,110	15,815	15,815	158	157	122,828	122,828	19,008	19,736
Coshocton	8,498	8,175	18,827	18,111	211	190	110,495	102,128	19,074	19,813
C. Howard	8,925	9,088	17,087	17,387	117	140	55,481	49,714	23,883	26,978
Cuyahoga	14,749	14,749	21,373	21,373	186	319	17,292	19,294	4,121	5,697
Darke	12,400	12,417	21,311	21,311	381	408	14,063	9,189	48,574	44,117
Delaware	5,858	6,208	13,083	12,473	116	105	15,930	15,404	13,890	15,296
DeWitt	8,409	8,477	16,043	16,226	176	160	108,248	106,005	18,784	20,348
Erie	8,409	8,409	16,043	16,226	176	160	108,248	106,005	18,784	20,348
Fairfield	8,952	9,063	23,168	21,623	219	192	30,009	25,470	14,908	16,182
Fayette	8,656	8,656	16,954	16,954	602	708	20,569	22,160	17,616	45,763
Franklin	10,600	10,790	22,526	21,811	417	588	27,464	27,014	45,600	47,716
Fulton	6,953	6,967	14,509	13,875	121	128	25,181	25,256	12,870	10,070
Gallia	5,891	5,718	12,643	12,643	594	591	12,187	12,576	13,052	14,094
Geauga	5,452	5,452	12,643	12,643	594	637	12,187	12,116	2,984	2,984
Greene	10,367	10,365	18,202	18,202	386	419	30,666	27,477	45,646	42,630
Guernsey	7,180	6,895	13,316	13,049	194	179	138,134	136,997	8,963	10,448
Hamilton	12,286	12,286	22,006	22,006	1,695	1,765	6,730	4,712	29,843	22,985
Hancock	10,367	10,367	18,202	18,202	386	179	46,111	49,068	34,121	41,943
Hardin	7,424	7,621	15,106	14,856	288	277	36,518	35,922	19,672	22,708
Harrison	5,494	5,535	14,700	14,700	188	208	173,799	169,827	6,973	7,428
Henry	8,409	8,409	16,043	16,043	176	180	120,000	115,525	18,584	19,736
Highland	9,955	9,788	19,778	19,717	990	1,021	18,991	16,965	44,924	39,199
Hocking	4,968	4,625	10,473	10,777	268	196	22,978	24,880	11,572	11,734
Holmes	6,673	6,285	13,708	13,708	59	97	42,621	37,296	19,019	20,675
Huron	10,138	10,138	21,301	21,301	102	116	76,552	68,009	12,554	13,461
Jackson	4,654	4,324	12,868	12,730	618	630	11,292	9,769	10,217	10,005
Jefferson	6,239	6,058	9,890	10,130	134	112	12,174	12,180	13,658	14,684
Johnson	8,409	8,409	16,043	16,043	176	176	108,248	108,248	18,784	18,784
Knox	9,827	10,088	17,841	17,841	200	194	140,083	134,598	21,212	21,212
Lake	4,225	4,079	10,035	9,574	51	50	16,847	16,828	1,713	2,810
Lawrence	4,625	4,454	12,613	11,211	715	762	5,985	4,967	12,289	13,140
Licking	12,410	11,829	22,698	22,698	186	194	24,403	26,534	21,922	21,922
Lorain	9,840	9,840	19,047	19,047	102	289	49,967	51,181	27,710	30,440
Lorain	10,176	10,090	20,626	20,607	93	97	42,621	46,912	7,262	9,894
Lucas	6,294	6,292	9,672	8,497	123	144	8,568	8,496	7,156	9,000
Madison	7,807	7,804	18,827	18,917	434	387	84,657	86,712	35,138	35,660
Manitowish	8,218	7,641	16,491	17,061	171	167	56,336	62,837	6,953	7,486
Marion	7,668	7,616	16,906	16,948	149	162	88,601	73,217	19,614	24,717
Medina	8,022	7,944	16,491	16,491	171	167	56,336	62,837	6,953	7,486
Meigs	5,062	5,013	12,709	12,591	670	778	20,661	19,984	10,684	10,684
Mercer	7,359	7,492	16,419	14,836	223	244	18,888	19,726	22,236	24,912
Miami	9,794	10,161	16,781	13,813	336	345	9,775	8,813	26,008	29,804
Monroe	5,946	6,222	14,272	14,619	292	390	26,750	24,881	11,768	12,998
Montgomery	12,881	12,817	19,182	17,951	264	309	4,496	4,226	31,526	29,804
Morgan	6,608	6,481	12,984	13,283	170	164	50,329	50,699	10,008	11,808
Morrow	10,367	10,367	18,202	18,202	386	376	112,248	108,234	11,266	14,38
Muskingum	12,620	11,898	26,921	26,713	227	244	128,472	137,020	21,060	22,627
Noble	5,983	5,845	14,718	14,281	167	134	51,680	59,470	13,774	12,886
Odessa	4,249	4,249	7,606	7,606	48	32	17,997	17,035	7,288	10,112
Paulding	8,647	8,741	16,491	17,061	171	115	5,991	4,800	8,152	7,067
Perry	5,788	5,827	16,274	15,518	118	116	17,988	16,620	16,642	14,621
Pickaway	10,283	10,812	21,410	21,106	388	434	23,521	26,874	18,674	21,878
Pike	4,090	4,899	8,553	8,236	379	405	7,829	7,990	14,242	13,670
Portage	8,559	8,711	26,466	26,362	75	399	36,092	4,648	4,648	6,149
Pelkie	8,559	8,590	15,659	15,787	228	3,372	2,884	8,841	36,763	36,763
Putnam	7,018	7,42	17,549	14,427	276	283	22,032	16,663	23,666	27,804
Richland	3,922	3,922	17,550	18,014	203	186	59,782	55,442	23,166	27,268
Scioto	11,575	11,614	23,077	22,629	328	313	14,888	14,705	51,480	45,880
Sandusky	9,661	9,455	16,140	15,234	184	153	33,634	18,128	17,407	15,931
Scioto	9,661	9,457	12,988	11,968	171	878	6,491	5,877	11,761	11,761
Shelby	11,788	11,788	16,963	16,963	114	1,044	10,448	10,448	22,813	22,813
Shelby	7,990	8,343	17,069	16,013	241	214	18,843	18,843	24,275	20,800
Stark	13,018	12,748	26,828	22,815	288	276	67,838	60,667	22,005	23,186
Summit	8,319	8,295	19,918	19,918	180	180	91,900	23,792	8,292	9,928
Tuscarawas	10,214	10,214	24,924	23,730	245	193	6,323	4,170	6,817	9,070
Tuscarawas	9,546	9,277	20,180	20,448	198	209	8,000	82,601	1,675	1,979
Union	8,689	8,797	14,906	14,887	299	345	79,091	74,925	19,967	23,038
Van Wert	7,220	7,184	16,046	15,886	328	323	13,323	13,323	20,482	20,482
Vinton	3,700	3,547	9,533	8,869	399	383	19,540	19,576	4,697	6,791
Warren	8,586	8,581	14,456	13,297	365	447	14,623	14,332	36,573	31,631
Washington	9,116	9,116	14,888	14,888	447	447	14,623	14,332	36,573	31,631
Wayne	12,869	12,014	26,136	29,772	256	211	42,692	40,224	24,329	28,938
Williams	7,455	7,800	15,600	15,221	110	115	26,269	25,285	16,943	22,170
Wood	2,796	10,296	21,369	19,628	226	267	36,130	29,375	23,216	27,074
Wyandot	7,766	7,763	14,967	15,012	114	177	70,000	61,884	17,271	20,620
Totals	788,289	787,487	1,809,260	1,440,730	26,321	26,288	4,350,288	3,854,285	1,778,599	1,801,592